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SCOTCH *tyne*.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—In an article on *Some Derived Meanings*, MOD. LANG. NOTES, Vol. xvi, No. 1 (1901), Francis A. Wood cites Sco. *tine*, to lose, along with OE. *þēon*, injury, suffering, insult, verb *þēnan*, to irritate, revile. Inasmuch as Sco. *tyne* (so usually written) is not from OE. *þēnan*, the example is ill-chosen and cannot be used to illustrate derivational meanings in the English group. The form of ME. *tine*, to lose, which I believe occurs exclusively in Midland and Northern texts, M. Sco. *tyne*, Northern dialectal *tine*, id., shows *i*-mutation of Teutonic *eu*. So also West Saxon *tienan* (<*þēonian*), cf. *þēona*, sb., injury, and ON. *týna*, to lose, (primary meaning), with which cf., *tjón* (older *þēon*) loss, destruction. As *i*-mutation of *eo* (Teutonic *eu*) did not take place in Anglian, see Sievers-Cook, *Grammar of Old English*, § 159.4, the corresponding Anglian verb would be *þēona(n)* which would not have resulted in Northern English, M. Sco. *tine*, *tyne*. This form is, however, easily accounted for by accepting Norse loan. The wide divergence in meaning between the OE. and the Sco. word is thus accounted for. The Scandinavian origin of the NE.-Sco. word has already been claimed by Wall, *Scandinavian Elements in English Dialects*, Anglia xx, p. 125, and by myself in *Scandinavian Influence on Southern Lowland Scotch*, Macmillan, 1900, p. 67. For a discussion of ME. *tine*, and other words of this class see pp. 116-117 of Eric Björkman's scholarly treatise on *Scandinavian Loan-words in Middle English*, Upsala, 1900.

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ENGLISH AND GERMAN PRONUNCIATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—In the interests of phonetic science, I should like to make a few observations on certain statements in the January number of MOD. LANG. NOTES, by Mr. A. B. Lyman.

It is a well known fact that, in native German words, the digraph *ch* may represent two quite distinct sounds, about as different from one another as are English *z* and *ð* (as in the word *those*). Mr. Lyman's article ignores this, apparently assuming that the sound written *ç* in the International Alphabet is the only one represented by German *ch*.

The definition of this sound as an "aspirated iotization" is rather peculiar. English *þ* is commonly aspirated; the final consonant of the Russian word meaning 'seven' is an iotization (of *m*); yet neither of these has any especial similarity to the sound in question.

As to *Hugh*, *hew*, *humane*, it may be true that some persons begin them with *ç*, or a very similar sound, but this can hardly be considered the common pronunciation. The treatment of *here*, *hear*, I do not profess to understand; but there is apparently something wrong about it. Perhaps *chehr* was intended for *chihr*; if so, is it safe to assume that the English letter *h* before the sound *i* (German *i*, our so-called "long *e*") is pronounced *ç* by any considerable number of English-speakers?

Without entering upon a discussion of the popular belief that the sounds of one language can be represented in the orthography of another, I should like to ask if there is any good authority for pronouncing the letters *b* and *d* in *Körbchen*, *Mädchen* as *b*, *d*? There seems to be a general consensus of opinion among phonetists that they are pronounced as *þ* and *t* respectively.

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ANGLO-SAXON GLOSSES.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—*The Century Dictionary* gives as second meaning of the noun *lead* 'a following,' quoting from Child's *Ballads*, v, 108,

Take fyve of the best knyghtes
That be in your *lede*.

Lead in this sense is already on record in the oldest English glossaries. We find Aldhelm's (*Epist. ad Eahfridum*, Giles p. 94, 27) *catasta* glossed by *geleod* in the *Erfurt*, which appears as *geloed* in the *Corpus* and as *gloed* in the *Epinal*. The latter has given rise to the assumption of an A. S. *glōed* 'instrument of torture' (so still says Kluge in the glossary to his *Angels. Lesebuch*), but a glance at *WW.* 201, 16 *catasta . . . uel geleod quadrupalium* shows that reference is had to the string of hounds mentioned in the above Aldhelm passage. A.-S. *ōst* is according to Kluge and Sweet on record only in the sense of 'knot, knob,' but in the *Old English Martyrology*, ed. G. Herzfeld, p. 48, 25, *ostum* undoubtedly answers to German *Ästen*. In the same book, p. 92, 1, there occurs *cristnere* as epithet of Peter.